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Group II, nervous diseases.—Meningitis caused 4 deaths; tetanus, 6; other causes, 4; group total, 14. Of the deaths from tetanus, 5 were infants.

Group III, circulatory system.—Organic heart disease caused 15 deaths; other causes, 6; group total, 21.

Group IV, respiratory diseases.—Pneumonia caused 10 deaths; other causes, 4; group total, 14.

Group V, digestive diseases.—Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 11 deaths; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 5; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 2; total, 18; liver diseases, 5; hernias, 5; group total, 28. Of the liver diseases, 4 were caused by cirrhosis.

Comparing the deaths of this quarter with that of the first quarter of the last three years, we have—

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1901..... | 218 |
| 1902..... | 217 |
| 1903..... | 229 |
| 1904..... | 181 |

This is a very favorable showing, especially when we consider the scanty water supply and the poor sanitary condition of the city, due to lack of funds.

Week ended April 9, 1904, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended April 9, 1904.

| Causes of death. | Number of deaths. | Bertillon number. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Remittent fever..... | 1 | 4 |
| Tubercle of lungs..... | 3 | 27 |
| Syphilis..... | 1 | 36 |
| Cancer of stomach..... | 1 | 40 |
| Cancer of uterus..... | 1 | 42 |
| Leukemia..... | 1 | 53 |
| Meningo-encephalitis..... | 1 | 61 |
| Cerebral hemorrhage..... | 1 | 64 |
| Tetanus, infantile..... | 2 | 72 |
| Arterio-sclerosis..... | 1 | 81 |
| Pulmonary embolism..... | 1 | 82 |
| Hernia, strangulated..... | 1 | 108 |
| Hypertrophic cirrhosis..... | 1 | 114 |
| Peritonitis..... | 1 | 116 |
| Gangrene of foot..... | 1 | 142 |
| Congenital debility..... | 2 | 151 |
| Ill-defined or unspecified..... | 1 | 179 |
| Total..... | 21 | |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

EGYPT.

Destruction of mosquito larvæ at Suez and consequent extinction of malarial fever.

Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, forwards the following under date of March 30, 1904:

In a recent number of the London Daily Telegraph there was a dispatch from Paris stating that the Prince d'Arenberg, president of the Suez Canal Company, had made an important announcement at the Academy of Medicine. Officials of the company used petroleum to

destroy mosquito eggs, and drained stagnant pools and swamps, and as a result of the measures taken paludal and marsh fever have completely disappeared at Suez, and especially at Ismailia. The expenditure involved in the hygienic measures referred to was small as compared with the former cost of medical attendance on persons employed by the company, who were frequently attacked by marsh fever.

Plague on vessels arrived at Suez.

(Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 10 and 24, 1904.)

British steamship *Knight of the Thistle*. Arrived at Suez March 4 from Bombay (February 21). Destination, Antwerp. No physician or disinfecting stove on board. One case of plague on arrival; patient a Hindoo fireman. Case and one contact landed at Springs of Moses station. Bacteriologically confirmed. Vessel passed the canal in quarantine after disinfection.

British transport *Plaiissy* arrived at Suez March 18 from Bombay (March 8). Crew 226, soldiers 773, cargo mixed, destination Southampton. Two physicians and stove on board. According to medical declaration a fireman was attacked with plague March 10 and died March 13. Disinfection was performed according to regulations. The quarantine officers at Suez permitted the passage of the vessel in quarantine after the landing of a contact and two patients, with their families, sick of ordinary diseases, 11 persons in all. These were isolated at the Springs of Moses.

British steamship *Arcadia* arrived at Suez March 21 from Sydney. This vessel had taken on board at Aden passengers from a vessel from Bombay which had had a plague death on board on March 16.

By decision of the permanent quarantine board of Egypt the *Arcadia* passed the canal in quarantine after landing at the Springs of Moses 6 passengers from Bombay who were held for an observation period of 10 days, and 6 passengers from Australia admitted to practice after disinfection.

FORMOSA.

Plague.

Vice-Consul Lambert, at Tamsui, reports, April 9 and 11, the presence of plague at Tainan.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 1, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended March 19, there were registered in the whole of Egypt 55 cases of plague (with 45 deaths) namely: 27 cases (26 deaths) in the district of Girgeh; 11 cases (10 deaths) in the district of Rag-Hamadi; 6 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Tahta; 5 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Samallut; 3 cases (1 death) in the district of Baliana; 1 case (1 death) in Alexandria; 1 case in Port Said and 1 case in Sohag.